



GLASGOW, Mo.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

OFFICE, UP STAIRS, NEXT DOOR TO CRENSHAW'S HOTEL: ENTRANCE, WATER STREET.

## NOTICE.

In order to lay the President's Message before our readers as early as possible, we shall issue our next paper on Tuesday.—Those who have advertisements, or other matter to be inserted, will please hand the same in by Monday evening.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We received this document on Tuesday night, via Hannibal, in an Extra from the office of the Hannibal Journal. It came to hand after the first side of our paper had been worked off, and is too lengthy for our inside. We are therefore compelled to lay it over until our next publication.

Being the last regular message of Mr. Polk, he of course has much to say, in order that he may leave his administration as well "posted up" as possible, and consequently it is a very lengthy, as well as labored paper.

After the usual exordium, the President congratulates the country upon our peaceful relations and friendly intercourse with "the nations of the world." "It has been my constant aim and desire," he says, "to cultivate peace and amity with all nations. Tranquility at home, and peaceful relations abroad, continue the true and permanent policy of the country.—War—the scourge of nations—some times becomes inevitable, but it is always to be avoided, when it can be done consistently with the right and honor of the nation."

He then very complacently begins an enumeration of the "important results of the war" with Mexico, to-wit: the character it has given us abroad, as to ability to wage war; the territory we have acquired, its rich mineral resources, and commercial advantages. The gold mines of California are particularly alluded to, and the establishment of a branch of the mint recommended in that region.

The organization of Governments for California and New Mexico, is earnestly pressed. In adjusting these governments, fears are only entertained as to the disposal of the slavery question. We extract so much of the message as relates to this subject:

"It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least possible delay, for New Mexico and California, regular organized governments. The causes of the failure to do this, at the last session of Congress, are well known and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects, and increased national greatness, which the acquisition of these rich territories affords, how irrational it would be to forego, and to reject, these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question, which is coeval with the existence of our Government itself, and to endanger, by internal strife, geographical divisions and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious union of our confederation—that union which binds us together as one people, and which, for sixty years, has been our shield and protection against every danger.

In the eyes of the world and posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles, compared with this union of the States with all its valor and all its countless blessings. No patriot would foment or excite geographical and sectional divisions. No lover of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union. Future generations would look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations, at the present moment, would look upon it with astonishment, and such of those as desire to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchical or aristocratic principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction which they hope must ultimately overthrow our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self-governed republic, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all lovers of freedom throughout the world.

How solemn, therefore, the duty—how impressive the call upon us, and upon all parts of our country—to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, good fellowship, compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings, and hand it down unimpaired to those that may come after us.

In view of the high and responsible duties we owe to ourselves and mankind, I trust you may be able to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The immense valuable possessions of New Mexico and California, are already inhabited by a considerable population, attracted by their great fertility—their mineral wealth—their commercial advantages, and the salubrity of the climate. Emigrants from the older States, in great numbers

are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of domestic institutions in the different States prevent us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the constitution; but the obstacles which they interposed, were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now invoked. In conflict of opinions or of interest, real or imaginary, between different sections of our country, neither can justly demand all which it might desire to obtain; each, in the true spirit of our institutions, should concede something to the other.

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalleled deeds of arms, we obtained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demands against Mexico, were composed of citizens who belonged to no state or section of our union; they were men from slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west. They were companions in arms, and fellow citizens of the same common country, engaged in the same common cause. When prosecuting that war, they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers and sufferings. Now, when their work is ended—when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes—put off the habitations of war, take their places in society and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for the rights of all, and of all sections of the Union, ought to prevail in providing Governments for the acquired Territories—the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the United States, and of every State, contributed to pay the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in accordance with the just system of Government which the framers of our Constitution adopted.

The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slaveholding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions of the country, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and, in the remainder, would not.

But, however this may be, the question, involving as it does a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several States, as equal copartners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded.

In organizing Governments over their territories, no duties imposed on Congress by the Constitution require that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied, by many of the soundest exponents of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assembled in convention, will possess the whole and exclusive power to determine whether slavery shall, or shall not, exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering in the question, the people of these territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper, when they may apply for admission as States into the Union. No enactment of Congress as could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen in the earlier period of our government—that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits. Those who maintained that if this system was adopted, it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been disappointed by our experience. By the division of power between the States and the Federal Government, the latter is found to operate with as much energy at the extremes as in the centre. It is as sufficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed our confederacy. Indeed, it may be doubted, whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendency to concentration would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus make the Federal Government a widely different one, practically, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained, that each new State gives strength and additional guarantee for the preservation of the Union itself.

The finances of the country are shown to be in a "highly prosperous condition;" under the operations of the Tariff, "the revenue has been increased; the taxes of the people have been diminished; they have been relieved from the heavy amounts with which they were burdened under former laws," &c. The operations of the "Constitutional Treasury" are reviewed, and highly commended.

The questions of a National Bank, the Tariff, Internal Improvements, Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and the Veto, are each treated at length.

Our space to-day will not admit of even a running sketch of the arguments advanced. We will lay the entire document before our readers early next week, when they can examine it for themselves and at their leisure. From a hasty perusal, it strikes us as being one of the most labored papers we have ever seen emanate from the White House. The arguments on the subject of the Veto and Internal Improvements, very clearly indicate that the President keenly feels the rebuke the people administered to him in the recent election.

## REFORMS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing over the signature of "La. Fayette," gives the following "rough outlines" of reforms, to which he invites the attention of the incoming administration and the public generally.

Firstly. The constitution should be so amended that the people may vote directly for President and Vice President, and the intermediate agency of Electors done away. This is an old proposition, and has been often argued. I will only add a single one in its favor. It is this: A man may be chosen President, under the present mode, and yet be in a minority of several hundred thousand votes. For instance, candidate A may obtain a majority of one vote in New York, two in Pennsylvania, three in Ohio, four in Virginia, five in Kentucky, six in Tennessee, seven in North Carolina, and eight in Massachusetts, whereby he would obtain one hundred and fifty-two electoral votes—a sufficient number to elect him. Candidate B might obtain a majority of ten thousand or more votes in each of the other twenty-two States, yet he could not be President. This is all wrong, and contrary to the very first A B C principle of our Government. Ours ought to be a Government of the people's will, where every possible agency should be dispensed with consistently with the convenience of the people. To that point every thing is tending, and when it shall be reached, then, and not till then, will our practice agree with our theory. The lesson taught to office-holding dictators, in the election of Gen. Taylor, is a proof that the people consider themselves capable of doing their own business. The annals of political warfare never showed anything so vindictive, so slanderous, so outrageous, as the conduct of Government officers towards Gen. Taylor. There was no sort of excuse or apology for it, for the character of the old man is a close representative of the snow which is now falling (Nov. 20th) upon the earth.

Secondly, the term of a President should be fixed at six instead of four years; and be ineligible after the first term. This change is proper, in order that more attention should be bestowed upon State matters by the different Legislatures. A greater length of quietude should be given than is afforded under the four years' term.

Thirdly, members of Congress, both of the Senate and House, should be rendered ineligible to any appointment by the President during the term for which they were chosen, and for two years thereafter. It has been argued, against this proposition, that there are places to fill, particularly on the bench of the supreme Court, and amongst our foreign missions, where it might be necessary to go into Congress to find a suitable man. I regard this as perfectly absurd. There never has been, and there never will be, better and more capable men in Congress than there is out of it. I am much deceived if Congress is not more of a bed of thorns than of flowers; more of a place of corruption than of purity, of dissipation than of temperance. Hence the door should be closed against their obtaining any greater favor than that which they solicited from the people.

Fourthly, Registers and Receivers of public money should be elected by the direct vote of the people of their respective land districts; Custom House officers by the people of the towns, or cities, in which such offices are established; District Attorneys of the United States Supreme Court, by the people of the several States and Districts where there is more than one in a State as in the case in several States; Postmasters, by the cities and counties. In the case of Postmasters, the several counties should elect a Postmaster for the seat of justice, and each election district, precinct, township, or place of voting, (besides the seat of justice,) should elect their own Postmaster, where an office is required. It is an undeniable fact, that if all the federal officers are of one political faith, there is more danger of corruption and malfeasance in office, than if they were divided in sentiments—no matter whether they be Whigs, Democrats, or Free Soilers. No appointments should be left to the President except those of Cabinet officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Foreign Ministers and Charges. The great danger to our system lies in the concentrating and absorbing power of the Presidential office. The people—who pay the taxes and "fight the battles," (in the language of a friend of mine)—should retain all the power not necessary to be entrusted to the President. This is the sentiment of the separate States, the New States especially, and a man had as well attempt to fight the Commanches with broom straws, as to stay in progress. Our people are enlightened—they are a free people, and it is a slander upon them to say that they are not capable of choosing any and all their public servants. In Pennsylvania it has been seen that the "coal heavers," the "iron-diggers," the "stone-breakers," the diggers of the canals, and all classes of the laboring millions were capable of detecting and exposing the double-dealing of Lewis Cass, and the negro principles of Martin Van Buren. They have seen in the "rough" stone of Gen. Taylor's person that which can be formed into the finest and most beautiful piece of workmanship. They have made the stone which the Democratic builders disallowed the head of the corner. All this has been done by the "sober, second thought," without excitement, and against those who assume (being Federal officers) to be their masters.

Fifthly, the session of Congress should be limited to four or five months for the long session—giving the power to the President to call it together in case of emergencies; the pay of members should be reduced to \$4 a day, and their mileage to 10 cents, by the most direct route; and, what is of the most momentous importance, they should not enjoy the "franking privilege," except in receiving, free of postage, letters from their constituents.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—O. C. Pratt, of Illinois, to be Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, in the place of Wm. A. Hall, declined.

The Point Coupee (La.) Echo, of the 25th ult., contains the following:

CONJUGIAL BLISS.—Col. Bliss was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Betty Taylor, daughter of the President elect, on Thursday last, at Baton Rouge.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond times has returns from all the counties in Virginia except two. The majority for Cass, so far, is 1,297. In the two counties remaining the majority for Polk was 24.

"OLD ZACK'S COMING."—The Cincinnati Atlas says: "We understand General Taylor has written to a friend in this city, that he will sojourn three days in Cincinnati on his way to Washington."

## Arrival of the Britannia.

New York, Dec. 7.  
The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston this forenoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday, November 18. She brings one week's later advices from Europe.

## PRUSSIA.

At Berlin serious disturbances have taken place. Men, women and children were wantonly massacred. The students of the University, who so bravely defended the city, were shot and slaughtered in the streets without mercy.

The Burgher refused to obey the orders of the King, to dissolve the National Assembly. The King and Assembly were at issue. Twenty five thousand troops, with 64 field pieces, were in the city. Gen. Warrage has the city under complete control, with a large military force in reserve.

## AUSTRIA.

The number of lives lost in the siege of Vienna amounted to 6,000. The imperial troops suffered the most. A number of military executions have occurred. A deputy from Frankfurt was tried and shot.

The war continued to rage in Hungary. Windgratz, the commander of the Austrian forces, lately engaged in the siege of Vienna, has 150,000 men under his command. The Hungarian army amounted to 80,000 men.

The most horrible and revolting excesses were committed by Ferdinand of Austria, upon the people of Vienna. A proclamation followed, calling on the National Guard—150,000 men entered drove out the Assembly and took possession.

Breslau was rumored to be in a state of insurrection.

## Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.  
Flour 27s. to 50s. 6d. per bbl. Wheat at Mark Lane fell 2s. American wheat sold at 8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. for white, and 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. for red, per 70 lbs. Pork has advanced from one to two shillings per cwt. Lard is dull. Small sales cheese at previous quotations. Money is plenty, and rates discount easy.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7, p. m.  
There is nine feet water in the channel and river rising. In the Allegheny there is ten feet water.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7, 8, p. m.—Sales of Flour at \$3 81 1/2 \$3 87 1/2 There is a large quantity of wheat in the market, and holders being anxious to sell, would accept easier rates—sales at 70 cents. Sales of rye at 40s 50c.; and barley at 55s 60c. per bushel. The market for pork is without change. Sales of Whisky at 18 to 20 cents.

A HOME DEPARTMENT.—We find in the Baltimore American a suggestion in favor of the creation of a new Department of the Government—one which shall have control over the great internal interests of the country. The American observes:

The increase in the population and territorial extent of this country since the establishment of the Government has naturally produced a corresponding increase in the public business. An organization of Departments and Bureaus, at the seat of Government, which might have answered very well for the first Administration, and for several succeeding Administrations, might be very inadequate to the wants and requirements of the present day.

A Secretary for the Home Department and a Secretary of Foreign Affairs are to be found in the cabinet of every constitutional Government except our own. No two ministers could have functions more essentially distinct than these; yet our State Department combines them both, and Secretary of State is a domestic and a foreign Secretary at once.

The Treasury department is also much overloaded. The business of that department has got to be vast, and often intricate and complicated from variety of details.

A Home Department, properly organized, would take a portion of the duties, now so oppressive, from both the State and Treasury Departments. With this relief there would be far more efficiency in each. The objection of expense, if that should be urged, is to be considered to be a mere pretext. Instead of an increased expense, indeed, the addition of a new Department might be the means of saving more to the Government than all the expenditures necessary to organize and sustain it.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The special business for which this body was recently convened, has been completed, in the election of a Taylor and Fillmore Electoral ticket. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, and Edmund Dwight, of Boston head the ticket. There were 299 members present, and the Taylor ticket received 196 votes; the Cass ticket 65; the Van Buren 37, and one scattering. The successful ticket was composed of the nominees at the regular election.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—The native towns of Cass and Van Buren both voted for Taylor by decisive majorities. Exter, N. H. (the birth-place of Cass,) gave Taylor 291, Cass 177, Van Buren 72, scattering 5; Taylor over all 43. Kinderhook (Van Buren's Native town) gave Taylor 295, Van Buren 244, Cass 169; Taylor's plurality 51.

Gen. Taylor was raised near Harrods Creek, in Jefferson county, Ky. At the election precinct in his old neighborhood, he received 118 votes, to 25 cast for Cass and Butler.

A Locofoco meeting in St. Marys in Ohio, has nominated Cass for the Presidency and Gen. Butler for the Vice Presidency in 1852. The Hickman Standard, a Locofoco paper in Kentucky, nominates Gen. Butler for the Presidency, and perhaps might be willing to take up Cass for Vice President.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail?—Because it is the latter end of pork.

## ELECTION RETURNS

Mississippi.—The official vote of Mississippi shows a majority in favor of Cass of 819 votes.

Louisiana.—Taylor's majority in Louisiana is 4,390.

New Hampshire.—Majority for Cass, 4,310. Van Buren received 7,500.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer makes the majority for Cass 137 counties 1,369, leaving Braxton county still to hear from, which gave Clay a majority of 30.—The Times makes it but a few votes less.

GEORGIA.—Official.—Full returns from Georgia have been received, and the vote by Congressional districts is as follows:—Taylor, 43,150; Cass, 40,089; Van Buren's majority, 3,061. Taylor has carried all the Congressional districts except the fifth and sixth.

MAINE.—Official.—The official returns, as given in the Augusta Age, show a plurality for Cass of 4,859 over Taylor. Van Buren's vote is 15,124. The majority against Cass in the State is 7,265.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—OFFICIAL.—The following (says the Annapolis Republican) is the official vote for Electors of President and Vice President at the election held on the 7th of November, as appears by the returns of election filed in the State Department:

Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.	Clay	Polk.
37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676
34,528			32,076	

3,174 maj. 3,308 maj.

## NORTH CAROLINA.—OFFICIAL.

The official returns from all the counties have been received, (Yancy county excepted, on account of some informality in the return):

Taylor	43,519
Cass	34,869

Add Yancy, for Taylor 31 maj.

Making Taylor's majority 8,681

Texas has certainly cast her vote in favor of Cass and Butler. Returns before us from nine counties foot up thus: For Taylor 932, for Cass 2120.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN NEW YORK.—The Albany Argus, of Wednesday, 22d ult., publishes the footings of the official vote for Governor, in all the counties in the State as follows:

Fish, Whig, Dix, Free Soil, Walworth, Dem.	218,616	122,583	116,019
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Fish, over Walworth, 102,597; do., over Dix, 96,035; Dix, over Walworth, 6,564; Dix and Walworth, over Fish, 19,986. It will be seen, by a comparison of the above with the vote for President, that Fish has received sixty-five more votes in the State than General Taylor, that General Dix has received 2,064 more votes than Mr. Van Buren, and that Chancellor Walworth has received 1,427 more than Gen. Cass. The Legislature stands:

Senate—Whigs	25
Democrats <td>8—16 maj.</td>	8—16 maj.
House—Whigs <td>107</td>	107
Democrats <td>6</td>	6
Free Soilers <td>15—86 maj.</td>	15—86 maj.
Majority on joint ballot, 102.	

## NOTICES

The Edinburgh Review for October, and the November number of Blackwood, from the Re-Publication Office of Leonard, Scott & Co., New York, have been received. These works are the standard publications of the day, and are worthy of an extended patronage. The Re-Publishers have incurred much expense, and are punctual in their re-prints, which are of great value to the general reader, embracing as they do, articles on all subjects. Their Re-Publications embrace the London, Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine—and are furnished at the following rates: For one Review, \$3 a year; for two, \$5; for three, \$7; for the four, \$8; Blackwood's Magazine, \$3; Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$10.—They can all be seen at this office.

The Home Journal, for 1849, by MORRIS & WILLIS, New York. This is one of the best family newspapers of the age. Its editors stand at the head of literary writers, while its contributors, in point of talent, are unequalled. The new volume commences the first week in January, and orders should be forthwith sent on. The editors promise several new features, the coming year—and a promise from them is as good as money in the hand. Terms—\$2 a year, or three copies for \$5, in advance.

New York Tribune, for 1849, by GREELY & McELRATH. This is a paper which we always open with pleasure. Its editor has his peculiarities—but his views are always enforced with talent and boldness. There is no paper in the country has a better list of foreign and home correspondents. It is published daily at \$5, per year; semi-weekly \$3, or two copies for \$5; weekly, \$2, or three copies for \$5. The political and general reader will find it an interesting paper.

## For the Times.

"THOSE THAT LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES."

Since the editor of the Glasgow Banner assumed the Cass regimentals, from a zeal for his hero's success untempered with discretion, or more probably from the effects of cognac, not sufficiently diluted with water, he has been rattling against all who are not willing to swear allegiance to King Lewis since that time. His course has been such as to alienate nearly all those who had been his friends and apologists in days past, and to exasperate others, who thought an inhabitant of so frail a tenement as the Captain's, should be the last to assail the domiciles of his neighbors, with weapons he was himself so little able to withstand.

The last number of his paper gives evidence that the Editor begins to feel to some extent, the pith and meaning of the homely old adage we have given above; but in the spirit of the culprit who has just experienced the limit of the law, he is but hardened in his purposes of evil, and finds consolation in the fact, that though he has been whipped and cleared, the wrong he has inflicted is not removed, nor the property filched, is not restored. In this same spirit, he commences an article, "The Gall'd Jade Winces," in which he makes use of some precious epithets, half of which, as one of your two correspondents who has deigned to notice the gentleman, I must take to myself. Among the number of witty expressions he makes use of is "Pious Blackguards." Now sir we are not surprised that Piety should be held reproachful in that gentleman's estimation, but the community will doubtless be somewhat amazed, to find that Black-Guards should be so offensive in his nostrils, when it is notorious, he has been a drill officer in that same corps, ever since he declared war to the knife upon the archers that composed his school. And since the gentleman seems to have his mind directed to the subject of heraldry, and is hunting up armorial bearing for his neighbors, I propose one to suit his own escutcheon, to wit: A bottle, vacant—upon a scabbard field. To one so well versed in chivalry as Capt. Foster an explanation would be superfluous.

## ROUGH AND READY.

BROTHER JONATHAN FOR CHRISTMAS.

HAPPY MERRY CHRISTMAS is near at hand! We know this fact from having received the customary BROTHER JONATHAN. The immense picture sheet of Messrs. Wilson & Co.—the double mammoth BROTHER JONATHAN—freighted with good things for a Christmas holiday, has been issued in New York. Price 12 cents per copy. It is a glorious sight to see so many fine large pictures on one immense sheet of paper. The Country Sleigh Ride is the grand feature. That immense engraving fills two entire pages. Nearly one page is also occupied with the Cotter's Saturday Night, and the Universal Prayer, two spirited devotional pictures. We have besides a multitude of merry Christmas scenes illustrated to the life, which we have no room to enumerate. Altogether this is the most splendid pictorial ever issued from the Brother Jonathan press.

## For the Republican.

A MOST LIBERAL PROPOSITION.

TO ALL THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN MISSOURI.—A gentleman in this city has authorized us to announce the following proposition, viz: That each of the first two Sunday Schools in each county of the State of Missouri, reported to the undersigned, as duly organized after this date, shall receive aid from him on the following conditions and to the extent, to-wit:

To a school of five teachers and twenty-five scholars that will raise not less than \$5 towards procuring a library of one hundred volumes and other necessary books, he will give \$5—or

To a school of ten teachers and fifty scholars, that will raise not less \$10, he will give \$10 towards procuring a library of two hundred volumes.

The proposition may be considered good for one year from the date hereof.

The reports must embrace the following items:

1. The name and location of the school.
2. The name and Post Office address of the Superintendent.
3. The date of its organization.
4. The number of scholars and teachers.
5. How and to whose care the books are to be sent.
6. The money raised by the school must come with the application.

Any facts respecting the state of religion and education in the neighborhood, and the prospect of sustaining the school, would be acceptable and gratifying.

The books will in every case, be forwarded according to directions, as soon as the above terms are complied with.

The books to be used in filling these orders are the two Ten Dollar Libraries published by the American Sunday School Union, consisting of one hundred volumes each, and other publications of that society.

It is very desirable that the schools raise, in addition to their libraries, some two or three dollars each, to provide themselves with hymn books, spelling books, question books, &c.

All communications relating to this business should be addressed post paid to

A. W. COREY, Agent of the American S. S. Union, No. 80 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. December 1st, 1848.

P. S. Editors throughout the State are respectfully requested to publish, and call attention to the above proposition, as a matter of general public interest.